The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. *SATURDAY*, January 25, 1794. Number 585.

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Treasurer of Allegheny county, has made report to us the Commissioners of said county, that the following collectors, for the several townships in the said county, have not settled their accounts to wit: John Christy, in Versailles, for the year 1790; Patrick Murphy, in Pitt, James M'Kee, in Versailles, for the year 1791; William M'Crea, in Pitt, Joseph M'Dowell, in St. Clair, Henry Noble, in Fayette, Alexander M'Candless, in the second district of Moon, Benoni Davison, in the third district of Moon, for the year 1792; David Hoge, in Pittsburgh, David Irwin, in Pitt, William M'Kaig, in Plumb, David Shaw, in Versailles, Alexander Long, in St. Clair, Daniel South, in Fayette, Elisha Vitae, in the second district of Moon, for the year 1793.

The above mentioned collectors are required to settle up their several and respective accounts, with the Treasurer of said county, on or before the 12th day of February next, otherwise they will be proceeded against according to law.

JOHN IRWIN,
JOHN WILKINS,
ROBERT BROTHERTON, } Comrs.

January 14, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed at public sale, in the town of Pittsburgh, on the 28th instant the following described tracts of land, situate and lying on Chartiers creek, in Allegheny county, one tract containing 370 acres, more or less, whereon George Fowler now lives; one other tract containing 444 acres, with sundry improvements thereon, seized and taken in execution as the property of Alexander and George Fowler, and to be sold by me

SAMUEL EWALT, Sheriff.

January 14, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Alexander Craig, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, as well as those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to call upon the subscribers on or before the first day of April ensuing, with their accounts properly attested, that the said estate may be settled.

SARAH CRAIG, }
CHARLES CRAIG, } Adminsrs.

The subscribers propose pursuing the former business of keeping a Tavern and ferry; they flatter themselves with a continuance of their former customers, and hope to merit the favor of the public in general by paying due attention.

January 15, 1794.

THE subscribers purpose carrying on the CABINET Business in a more extensive manner than heretofore, under the firm of EARL and BUCKINGHAM. Those who may please to favor them with their commands, may depend on the strictest punctuality; as they are determined by the quality of their work and attention to business to recommend themselves to the public.

WILLIAM EARL,
JOHN BUCKINGHAM.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 23, 1793.

ENGLAND.

ADDRESS

To the NATION from the London CORRESPONDING SOCIETY, agreed to at a meeting held on the eighth of July, 1793.

Friends and fellow countrymen,

Gloomy as is the prospect now before us, and unpleasing as is the task, to bring forth, into open day, the calamitous situation of our country, we conceive it necessary to direct the public eye to the cause of our misfortunes, and to awake the sleeping reason of our countrymen to the pursuit of the only remedy, which can ever prove effectual, namely, A thorough reform in Parliament, by the adoption of an equal representation obtained by annual elections and universal suffrage. We do not address you in the confidence of personal importance: We do not presume upon the splendor of exalted situation; but as members of the same society, as individuals zealously labouring for the welfare of the community, we think ourselves entitled to a share of your attention.

At a time when many of the now accumulated evils, although not unseen, were yet at a distance, The London Corresponding Society united, and called upon their fellow citizens to join with them in reclaiming a right stolen by treachery and withheld by oppression. Ignorance, the most strenuous supporter of despotism, we laboured to destroy; the right of the people to an equal representation we publicly supported, and proved the restoration of those rights to be the only permanent remedy to the then existing grievances—Grievances which, for want of that remedy, have, in the short space of eighteen months, been encreased ten fold on this credulous, supine, and unsuspecting nation.

Success attended the endeavours of our society; but a success no ways adequate to the importance of our cause! Deep-rooted prejudices, adopted by ignorance, cherished by interest, and confirmed by apathy, very much impeded the progress that might have been made upon the understanding of a nation which boasts itself to be the most enlightened in Europe. Experience has, however, proved that the public mind is too generally enervated by luxury, or borne down by misery and oppression.

Here it is proper to remind you of the false and calumnious aspersions, which have been so industriously circulated since November last. At that time of general consternation, when the cry of danger to the constitution was raised, and extensively propagated; when the alarm of riots and insurrections was founded by royal proclamations and re-echoed by parish associations, reform was branded by the name of innovation; and whoever dared to affirm, that the House of Commons ought to be restored to that state of independence in which it was settled at the revolution, and that unnecessary places and pensions ought to be abolished, was stigmatized as a leveller, and an enemy to his king and country.

Even the dependants of ministry have, in parliament, acknowledged, that those reports of riots and insurrections were groundless; but that acknowledgement, tho' evincing the criminality of those trumped-up falsehoods, has not lessened their effect on this deluded nation.

Yet, no ways discouraged by these alarms, by the fulsome effusions of what was falsly called loyalty,* nor by that torrent of prejudice which, for a while, set reason and reflection equally at a distance, we pursued, with firmness, the course prescribed by the constitution, for obtaining a redress of grievances; and, disregarding the visionary alarms of sedition, our constitutional rights [illegible] shield against the most dangerous combination of interest and prejudice that ever threatened the liberties of a free country.

Our petition to parliament was received—read—and ordered to lie on the table. The principle contained therein, "That no man shall be "taxed, but by the consent of him-"self, or his representative freely "chosen by himself," neither was, nor could be, denied to be a principle of our constitution; but its effects could, at that time, be evaded by those whose interest it was to perpetrate abuses at the expence of the public.

The protraction of reform, however, has not been the only evil which has arisen from the credit so rashly given to reports of riots and insurrections. To that credulity, and to the want of circumspection, naturally attendant on the fears so artfully raised, we may justly atribute the present ruinous and disgraceful war: Overlooking the aggrandisement of Russia, and disregarding the cruel dismemberment of Poland; under the flimsy excuse of assisting, those who, apparently, did not care to fight for themselves, our allies, the Dutch; the national honor has been staked; the minister has been armed with new and unexampled powers, and the troops of Britain, have been sent to co-operate with the most detestable of despots.

British gold now subsidizes armies of continental slaves, and the blood of half Europe is pledged for the destruction of France! Supplies of every kind are sent from hence! Commerce is nearly stopped! Failures innumerable take place! Manufactures are ruined! Artizans are starving! Provisions rise in price! The revenue decreases, and fresh taxes are wanting, for fresh supplies of blood! The liberties of our country are invaded! The peasant is kidnapped from the plough! And the starving labourer is compelled to sell his life and his liberty, for bread! If such, O much oppressed Britons! are the effects of a four month's war, what are you to expect when it shall have lasted as many years.

Still farther to encrease our private calamities and to augment our national disgrace; we have seen offers of peace spurned with contempt, and the breach between the two countries widened by the rejection of reconciliation: thus we are doomed to a continuance of national misery, and to an addition of national dishonor, from a war, commenced with injustice, prosecuted with inquisitorial obstinacy, and likely to end in eternal infamy.

To palliate the injustice of the war, France is reproached with anarchy; while despots, and their ministers, boast their diabolical skill in promoting it. To soothe the public grievances, the agents of corruption have, ever since the commencement of the war, predicted, that the distracted state of France, must, in a few weeks, put a period to it. Predictions so repeatedly [illegible] must be attributed either to [illegible]

Conscious [illegible] ding and co[illegible] are, that the [illegible] country are neither [illegible] interests of this [illegible] licy of the war, nor duped of the [illegible] lusive prospect of success, [illegible] attribute the little resistance which has hitherto been made to it, to any thing else than the depraved state of the representation; for had they the weight in parliament, which the spirit of the constitution evidently intended, and which was confirmed by the revolution in 1668, we doubt not their open declarations against a war, so hostile to their interests, and to the cause of humanity, would ere now have refuted the fictitious idea of its being popular, necessary, or just.

To obtain a complete representation is our only aim; contemning all party distinctions, we seek no advantage which every individual of the community will not enjoy equally with ourselves; we are not engaged in speculative and theoretical schemes, the motive of our conduct is the actual sense of injury and oppression. We feel the weight of innumerable abuses; to which the invasion of our rights has given birth, and which their restoration can alone remove.

But, sensible that our efforts, if not seconded by the nation at large, must prove ineffectual, and only needlessly expose us to the malevolence of the public plunderers, we conjure you, by the love you bear to your country, by your attachment to freedom, and by your care for the welfare of your posterity, to suffer yourselves no longer to be deluded by artful speeches, and by interested men; but to sanction, with your approbation, our constitutional endeavours; and pursue, with union and firmness, the track we have pointed out. Thus countenanced by our country, we pledge ourselves, as you will perceive by the following resolutions, never to recede or slacken; but on every occasion, to redouble our zealous exertions in the cause of constitutional freedom.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY.

I. That nothing but a fair, adequate, and annually renovated representation in parliament, can insure the freedom of this country.

II. That we are fully convinced, a thorough parliamentary reform would remove every grievance under which we labour.

III. That we will never give up pursuit of such parliamentary reform.

IV. That if it be a part of the power of the king to declare war when and against whom he pleases, we are convinced, that such power must have been granted to him under the condition that it should ever be subservient to the national advantage.

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* *Loyalty* is derived from the old French word *Loyalte*, and strictly signifies an attachment to the laws: But, by the fradulent practices of courtiers, exercised, with too much success, on vulgar ignorance, the term is often perverted to signify an attachment to kings and their measures—even when, evidently, in opposition to law and the constitution of their country.

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January 14, 1794.

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V. That the present war against France, and the existing alliance with the Germanic powers, so far as it relates to the prosecution of that war, has, hitherto, produced, and is likely to produce, nothing but national calamity, if not utter ruin.

VI. That it appears to us, that the wars in which Great Britain has engaged, within the last hundred years, have cost her upwards of *three hundred and seventy millions!* not to mention the private misery occasioned thereby, or the lives sacrificed; therefore, it is a dreadful look up to for the people of this country to perspective; that the cabinet has engaged in a treaty with a foreign prince, to be supplied with troops for a long period of years, and for a purpose unknown to the people of England.

VII. That we are persuaded the majority, if not the whole of those wars originated in cabinet intrigue, rather than absolute necessity.

VIII. That every nation has an unalienable right to chuse the mode in which it will be governed, and that it is an act of tyranny and oppression in any other nation to interfere with, or attempt to controul their [illegible]

IX. That peace, being the most of blessings, ought to government; diligently by every accepted, when to be most joyed; and to be conreasonably [illegible]edily, when the object of the [illegible] accomplished.

X. That we do exhort every well wisher to his country, not to delay in improving himself in constitutional knowledge.

XI. That those men who were the first to be seized with a panic, should be the last whom prudence would entrust with the management of a war.

XII. That Great Britain is not Hanover!

XIII. That regarding union as indispensibly necessary to ensure success, we will endeavor, to the utmost of our power, to unite more closely with every political society in the nation, associated upon the same principles with ourselves.

XIV. That the next general meeting of this society be held on the first Monday in September, unless the committee of delegates shall find it necessary to call such a meeting sooner.

XV. That the foregoing address and resolutions be signed by the chairman and by the secretary, and that 20,000 copies of them be printed and published, and distributed gratis.

MAURICE MARGAROT, Chairman.

THOMAS HARDY, Secretary.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the Eliza, arrived at New York, from Liverpool.

L Y O N S.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, October 12.

BARRERE in the name of the committee of public welfare: "Citizens, the troops of the republic have in triumph entered Lyons on the 19th day of the first month. You invited your committee of public welfare to take farther measures on this account. They have been taken, and I am charged to explain them to you. Your committee was sensible of the importance of the reduction of Lyons, as you will see from its correspondence since the 24th of last September."

He read this correspondence. The first letter dated September 24, was addressed to the representatives of the people with the army before Lyons. The committee invited them in this letter to make an example of this town and its guilty inhabitants, and testified to them its concern for the slowness or insufficiency of the means employed for the reduction of this place.

In the second letter, addressed to the same, and dated October 1, the committee said: "Is the siege of Lyons never to be ended? The convention is astonished at the slowness of its progress, and we are afraid of reading your bulletins to the assembly. Employ more energy and vigor; do not forget that on the reduction of Lyons depends the tranquility of the south. Push on the siege, and above all make yourselves masters of the post of St. Foix and of the gate of St. Just, the weakest parts of the town, &c.

In a letter written the same day to Couthon, in answer to one of his, the committee told him among other things—"We leave it to your own sagacity to choose the means necessary for the complete reduction of Lyons; we shall neglect nothing to support you."

In another [illegible] addressed to the represent[illegible] of the people, dated [illegible] October, the committee the [illegible] "We count upon the reduction of Lyons which no doubt will be in your possession at the delivery of this letter. In this case you must unite all your forces and march to succour the brave republicans who are before Toulon. But should the reduction of Lyons not yet be accomplished, then you must fall upon the banditti with all your might, and blot them from the earth.

"On the 6th of October," continued Barrere, "astonished at the weakness of the citizens Gauthier and Dubois Crance, irritated by the mildness of the means employed, and amazed at the eternal contradiction of their hopes, it wrote word to citizen Chateaneuf Randon and his colleagues, that it had thought proper to recall Gauthier and Dubois Crance, charging the same to signify it to them, as well as to collect the necessary proofs of their conduct; and lastly, to communicate to the 12 battalions of the Alps, serving before Lyons, the decree which declares that they have deserved well of their country.

Barrere now read a letter from Chateauneuf Randon, dated Head Quarters, at Lyons, October 9, which ran as follows:

"Citizens colleagues, the actions of the 25th and 29th of September have been closely followed by prodigies of valour, and to night the troops of the republic have entered Lyons.

The chiefs of the rebels, 2000 in number, have made an attempt to save themselves by flight; but they are pursued on all sides, and cannot possible escape the ardor not only of our troops, but also of that of the people of Lyons enraged at their having been deceived by them. I previously informed my colleagues of our entrance into Lyons. General Doppet is going by an extraordinary courier to send a detailed report of his military operations. Couthon, Maignet, Laporte, Dubois Crance and Bassel, whom we had joined at St. Foix, are on the point of repairing hither, and will be eager to inform you of all our operations. My colleagues wish to keep me here; I expect the orders of the national convention.

(Signed) Chateanneuf Randon.

P. S. I have detained the courier to inform you that the rebels have been pursued and cut to pieces on all sides; their train of artillery and the treasure which they carried off are taken.

COLOGNE, October 10.

Our last letters from Vienna are dated the 2d of October. They confirm the report of the traiterous conduct of the prime minister Cobenzi, and inform us, that another person of rank has been detected in a treasonable correspondence with the French. The count de Cobenzi was carried in irons to the fortress of Kufstien, and the latter nobleman is also in confinement—fourteen other persons have been taken up. The prison of Spielberg has been ordered to be prepared for the reception of many prisoners, which seems to indicate that the number implicated in the treason of the prime minister is not small.

The emperor and empress leave Vienna on the 14th instant, in order to avoid the petitions of the family of Cobenzi. The trial of the minister is to commence immediately. The seizure of Semonville's papers lead to the discovery of this treasonable project.

American Affairs.

NEW YORK, January 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nova Scotia, to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 27.

"We flatter ourselves that something important will take place in the West Indies. Twenty regiments and a strong fleet are on their passage there. No more English packets go to New York. The October packet arrived a few days past at Halifax, and will return directly from thence."

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.

[Latest authentic Details.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated the 24th of October, 1793.

"Citizen and Friend,

"The French have retaken that very important city, Lyons; which gives them possession of the river Rhone, which enables them to transport their armies 300 miles by water. The national convention has since from policy, passed sundry decrees respecting Lyons, which are as follows—the town shall be destroyed, and the name of Lyons shall be effaced from the list of the towns of the republic—The property of the rich inhabitants shall be confiscated for the benefit of the republic—and, upon its ruins shall be raised a column, to attest to posterity, the crimes and punishment of the royalists of that city, with this inscription:

"*Lyons warred against Liberty—*
"*Lyons—is no more.—*
"*The eighteenth day of the first month,*
"*Second year of the Republic,*
"*One and indivisible.*

The French in Flanders have obliged the combined armies under the command of prince Cobourg and General Clairfayt to raise the siege of Maubeuge, and recross the river Sambre. The army under Cobourg was of 80,000 men, of whom it is said he only lost 3000 men in his retreat: the number of Clairfayts army is not exactly known, but it is supposed between 30 and 40,000 men, of which he lost a much more considerable number than Cobourg—This retreat is thought to be a greater disadvantage to the combined armies than theirs from Dunkirk. But the French in consequence of withdrawing a number of their best men from the army against the king of Prussia, to assist Maubeuge have had the lines of Weissemberg forced, and lost 30 pieces of cannon; but the situation of the country is such that it is thought the armies must withdraw themselves in winter.

The national convention have passed sundry decrees against England alone, in consequence it is said of the English who took Toulon, putting to death Beauvas Precieu the representative of the people who was in the town when it surrendered, they are to the following purport: All the subjects of the king of Great Britain (children excepted) shall be immediately (the 6th inst.) arrested, and seals put upon their papers, and the property of those subjects of Great Britain who are absent shall be seized and confiscated for the benefit of the republic."

Extract of a letter from Nantz, dated October 16th, 1793, to Capt. Molinary, Philadelphia.

"I cannot send you any news more agreeable or more glorious than, that the republic is saved notwithstanding the infamous treasons that daily come to light. Custine suffered last month, and many generals, who were of his plot, have shared his fate, but no matter, all is well, *ca ira.*

England has lost ten thousand men before Dunkirk, and Spain has lost her three camps near Perpignan. We are in Catalonia. The king of Savoy has lost all his dominions, except Piedmont, where he is so closely hemmed in, that he cannot escape; his treasure, cannon, provisions have all fallen into our hands. Lyons is reduced to ashes: ten thousand emigrants were there put to the sword after having sustained a siege of two months. All that remains to be subdued is the devoted town of Toulon, which has been betrayed to the English, and which we are now closely besieging with an army of 72,000 men. As for the lawless banditti of this country who were so insignificant when you left this, they are become an object of serious concern. In June last two hundred thousand of them attacked us at all the points in the city, but were repulsed with considerable loss: they have since repassed the Loire.—For these two months 180 thousand men of the republican troops have been in pursuit of these insurgents.

Not a day passes but they attack them, and it is probable that before the end of this month they will be utterly destroyed. All the navy and all the merchantmen are called into actual service. Preparations are making for a descent on England, and it is thought that the troops here consisting of 180 thousand men, are intended for that expedition. Naples and the duke of Tuscany have just declared war against us. No matter, we are driving all before us. The Austrians, Prussian, Hessians & Dutch can hold out no longer.

A fresh levy of 450 thousand men has lately been completed, all well armed and equipped; a part of them are already on the frontiers, and the rest are soon to follow. Another levy is now raising of the like number 40 thousand cavalry are already enrolled and on their march for the frontiers.

We have it from very good authority, that a peace is on the tapis, between all the belligerent powers of Europe, except France, Austria and Spain.

A gentleman, on whose authority full dependence may be placed arrived in this city from Jamaica, via New York, informs, that when he left Spanish town, a British packet had arrived there. The intelligence by this vessel was ordered to be kept a profound secret from the governed, but the captain told our informant, that the affairs of France was in a most flourishing situation; many of the principal towns in England in a state of effervescene, that troops were sent to suppress the spirit, but joined the people in the cry of NO WAR!—Prussia, he also informed, had actually withdrawn from the coalition.

It is ascertained, without doubt, that the gallant captain Barney, on his passage from Port au Prince with a very valuable cargo has been captured by a British frigate.

It is not to be wondered at, a correspondent observes, that Mr. Jefferson should resign. The nature of the office he filled required of him to lend his name to measures which militated against his well known principles. As secretary of state he was charged with certain correspondences founded on principles first settled in

submitted, but to have *embraced*, a direct or almost any tax for so glorious an object.

The second subject of moment which this correspondence embraces, is the construction of the treaties between France and us, with respect to their right to arm and equip vessels of war in our ports. This depends upon the construction of the 22d article of the treaty of alliance, which is in these words: "It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers not belonging to subjects of the most Christian king, nor citizens of the United States, who have commissions from any prince or state in enmity with either nation to fit their ships in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforesaid parties." It was contended by Genet, that by implication a right is given to France, and agreeably to this idea he had actually proceeded to arm and commission vessels in our ports. Hence altercation and difference with the minister, and our executive, so far as to induce a demand to the executive of France of a recal of Genet. I am sorry, being an enthusiast for the cause of France, to be under the necessity of saying that Genet is not supportable in his construction of the article; and that his conduct may have laid the foundation of a misunderstanding between France and us, unless the nation that appoints him has more judgment and temperance than himself. I shall not be thought under any bias in giving this opinion, when I declare that I am for taking part in the war with France. But my principle is, that a measure of this kind shall be the result of national deliberation, and not the consequence of indirect aggressions, in violation of good faith, so long as it is understood that we are at peace. I am for taking part in the war with France not only on the principle of favoring the cause of liberty, but on that of self-preservation, and national prosperity. I have no doubt that [illegible] on condition of our making it a common cause our [illegible] would undertake to assist us in the reduction of Canada, and to drive the Spaniards out of the two Floridas; the first a great object as giving peace with the savages; the second, as opening the Missisippi to our trade.

But would we be justifiable in taking part with France? I should think so. If kings continue to support kings, why not republics to support republics? As to Britain, there is no difficulty of justifying a war against her, inasmuch as she has never yet laid down the tomahawk and scalping knife, and been at peace with us.

But could we serve France, by taking part in the war? doubtless; negatively by not purchasing the manufactures of Britain; and positively by captures of them when about to be transported to others.

The clamour of manufacturers and merchants at home would soon work a peace to France and us both. But I condemn the conduct of Genet, as involving us in war, in a manner unjustifiable and dishonorable to us; and I admire the good sense, and moderation with which our executive has replied to the errors of his judgment, the unfairness of his insinuations, and the violence of his invectives.

I thought him ill-used in the noise that was made about his saying "that he would appeal to the people."—Why not? Have not the people a right to receive his appeal? If so, he has a right to make it. It was no interfering in internal affairs; when the question respected a matter between nation and nation. It was external. I was angry at him, that he considered it as a slander to have it reported of him; I say he had a right to appeal; but he ought to have been sure that when the appeal was made, it would not be decided against him.

I must for my part, contrary to all the wishes of my heart, find him guilty of injuring by his impudence, and as it appears to me, astonishing want of judgment, the cause which I am persuaded he had the best intentions to serve.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1794.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

PARIS, October 16.

Yesterdy morning once all powerful and beautiful Marie Antoinette, consort of the unfortunate Louis, king of France, was brought like the meanest malefactor from the vile prison of the Conciergerie, and placed at the criminal bar of the revolutionary tribunal.

After the examination had closed, the queen was soon condemned, "as guilty of having been accessary to, and having co-operated in different manoeuvres against the liberty of France, of having entertained a correspondence with the enemies of the republic; of having participated in a plot tending to kindle civil war in the interior of the republic, by arming citizens against each other.

When the sentence was read, the queen cast down her eyes and did not raise them again. "Have you nothing to reply upon the determination of the law? said the president to her. "Nothing," she replied. He then addressed himself to her pleaders, "And you officious defenders?"—"Our mission is fulfilled with respect to the widow Capet," said they.

This morning (the 16th) this unhappy victim of democratic fury was ignominiously carried to the place of execution in a common cart. The whole armed force of Paris was on foot from the Palace of Justice to the Place de la Revolution. The streets lined by two very close rows of armed citizens. The queen was in a white loose dress—but they had tied her arms behind her. As she passed along the multitude cried out "bravo."—As the place of execution the [illegible] firmly around her on all sides. She was accompanied by the ci devant curate of St. Landry, a constitutional priest, and on the scaffold preserved her natural dignity of mind.

BALTIMORE, January 10.

A Savannah paper of the 18th ult. says, "Information is said to have been received in town, that the Creek Indians have commenced hostilities upon the Spanish settlements in Florida."

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Alexander Craig, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, as well as those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to call upon the subscribers on or before the first day of April ensuing, with their accounts properly attested, that the said estate may be adjusted.

SARAH CRAIG, }
CHARLES CRAIG, } Adminstrs.

The subscribers propose pursuing the former business of keeping a Tavern and ferry; they flatter themselves with a continuance of their former customers, and hope to merit the favor of the public in general by paying due attention.

January 15, 1794.

WILLIAM HERD,

HAS just received from Baltimore, and is opening for sale at his store, on the west side of the Monongahela opposite this place, a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, broken silver, or country produce.

January 8, 1794.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Treasurer of Allegheny county, has made report to us the Commissioners of said county, that the following collectors, for the several townships in the said county, have not settled their accounts to wit: John Christy, in Versailles, for the year 1790; Patrick Murphy, in Pitt, James M'Kee, in Versailles, for the year 1791; William M'Crea, in Pitt, Joseph M'Dowell, in St. Clair, Henry Noble, in Fayette, Alexander M'Candless, in the second district of Moon, Benoni Davison, in the third district of Moon, for the year 1792; David Hoge, in Pittsburgh, David Irwin, in Pitt, William M'Kaig, in Plumb, David Shaw, in Versailles, Alexander Long, in St. Clair, Daniel South, in Fayette, Elisha Vrzae, in the second district of Moon, for the year 1793.

The above mentioned collectors are required to settle up their several and respective accounts, with the Treasurer of said county, on or before the 12th day of February next, otherwise they will be proceeded against according to law.

JOHN IRWIN, }
JOHN WILKINS, } Comrs.
ROBERT BROTHERTON, }

January 14, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed at public sale, in the town of Pittsburgh, on the 28th instant, the following described tracts of land, situate and lying on Chartiers creek, in Allegheny county, one tract containing 370 acres, more or less, whereon George Fowler now lives; one other tract containing 444 acres, with sundry improvements thereon, seized and taken in execution as the property of Alexander and George Fowler, and to be sold by me

SAMUEL EWALT, Sheriff.

January 14, 1794.

A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, Jan. 1, 1794.

MARY *Anderson, near William Lochrey's, esq. Job Briggs, near Redstone fort; Joseph Burwell, near John Wright's, esq James Crawford, Mathew Cannon, Fayette; Capt. William Clark, Black Lick, Peter Cole, Jacob Cooper, Jacob's creek; Charles Clinton, merchant, Union Town; Nicholas Dorsey, Richard Dill, care of James Bready esq. David Dunseath, John Elliot and Charles Elliot, Redstone settlement; Cassion Early, care of William Jackrey, esq. James Fulton, long run; William Geer, Nancy Gubbie, care of Ezekiel Riddy; John Galloway, James Gilmor, care of James Pollock, esq; Joseph Galbreath, William Gillery, near Redstone; Joseph or John Grimes, John Guthrie, esq. Robert Galbraith, esq. George Hutchison, James Henry, near Turnbull's iron works; Henry Horbach, James Lammon, Union Town; Alexander Leslie, Redstone; Cornelius Lynch, Big Meadows; Samuel M'Connell, William M'Connell, Redstone; Robert M'Kee, Pat. M'Ternan, of ditto, Robert Maxwell, ditto, Patrick M'Quade, Brush run; Samuel Man, Brush creek; James Mills, Fayette; William M'Mullan, of ditto; Keady M'Sherry, Redstone old fort; William M'Farland, Union-Town; Captain Samuel Muirhead, John Moore, Salem township; John Nicholson, Joseph Nelson, care of Robert Clark, Robert Parks, merchant; John Parker, John Ralston, David Realy, Forks of Yough; John Rogers, Samuel Ray, schoolmaster; Robert Scott, Fayette county; Adam Steel, of ditto; Revd. William Speir, James Shaw, Tyrone township; John Sloan, care of William Todd, Esq. Hugh Sharky, John Scott, Fayette; Doctor Elisha Wall, Revd. Robert Warwick, Fayette, Mathew Willey, ditto; James Walker, near Hannastown, Isaac Young, Fayette county*

THOMAS RYERSON,

At the North-East Corner of Market and Fifth streets, Philadelphia, has opened a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and SADLERY, received directly from the various Manufacturers in Europe, and which he proposes to sell in the wholesale way only, so far as the nature of the business will admit.—Among these goods are

PLATED and brass harness mounting assorted

Plated, silvered, and faded saddle furniture assorted,

Plated, silvered, faded, and common bridle do. do.

New-Market and serge derey saddle cloths,

A great variety of worsted, twist, and straining web,

Plated, silvered, and steel elastic spurs,

Sadlers, carpenters, and black smiths tools,

Shoemakers, coopers, and turners do.

Locks, hinges, bolts, and other house building materials,

Plain and fancy, metal, horn and paper buttons,

A variety of plated and common shoe and knee buckles,

Box and steel coffee mills from No. 0. to No. 5. and 6.

A variety of tinned iron table and tea spoons,

A variety of pewter and hard metal do.

Best and common pewter plates, dishes and basons,

Knives and forks assorted, from 3/6 to 15/ a dozen.

Butchers and hunters knives with scabbards

A variety of pen, pocket, and shoe knives,

Razors by the dozen or case,

Scissars and shears assorted in size and quality,

Bear, wolf, and fox steel traps, large and strong,

Barr lead and shot, in bags assorted,

Rifle, fowling, and common gun locks,

Smoothing irons, iron pots, bake ovens, &c.

German, crowley, and blistered steel,

Sheep or wool shears of different sizes,

Watch chains, seals and keys of different kinds,

White chapel and common needles,

Double and single jointed spectacles,

Frying pans, shovels, and gardening spades,

Steel yards and scale-beams, assorted,

Money scales and weights, in japanned and wooden cases,

Curry combs, from No. 0. to the best kind.

Padlocks, and brass cocks, assorted,

Best steel plate mill and cross cut saws 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 feet,

Smiths anvils and vices, black and bright,

Andirons, with shovels and tongs, assorted,

Copper and patent teakettles, with other hollow ware,

Tin and iron in plates, by the box or Cwt.

Window glass 12 by 10—11 by 8 1-2 to by 8, and 9 by 7,

White and red ground lead in kegs,

Plain and fretted brass cabinet mounting,

Brass and princess metal candlesticks,

Cruet stands, with suitable glasses,

Polished cart, waggon, and other carriage boxes, assorted,

English and Dutch scythes, with straw knives,

A capital assortment of cast steel and other files,

Brass and iron wire assorted,

A large assortment of needles & pins,

A great variety of ivory and horn combs, &c. &c.

N. B. It is expected that a general assortment of the above goods will be continued at the same store and the usual credit will be given, to persons of a fair reputation, when required.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1793.

V. That the present war against France, and the existing alliance with the Germanic powers, so far as it relates to the prosecution of that war, has, hitherto, produced, and is likely to produce, nothing but national calamity, if not utter ruin.

VI. That it appears to us, that the wars in which Great Britain has engaged, within the last hundred years, have cost her upwards of *three hundred and seventy millions!* not to mention the private misery occasioned thereby, or the lives sacrificed; therefore, it is a dreadful look up to for the people of this country to perspective; that the cabinet has engaged in a treaty with a foreign prince, to be supplied with troops for a long period of years, and for a purpose unknown to the people of England.

VII. That we are persuaded the majority, if not the whole of those wars originated in cabinet intrigue, rather than absolute necessity.

VIII. That every nation has an unalienable right to chuse the mode in which it will be governed, and that it is an act of tyranny and oppression in any other nation to interfere with, or attempt to controul their [illegible]

IX. That peace, being [illegible] most of blessings, ought to [illegible]ernment; diligently by every [illegible] accepted, when to be most jo[illegible]ed; and to be con[illegible] reasonably [illegible]edily, when the object of the [illegible] accomplished.

X. That we do exhort every well wisher to his country, not to delay in improving himself in constitutional knowledge.

XI. That those men who were the first to be seized with a panic, should be the last whom prudence would entrust with the management of a war.

XII. That Great Britain is not Hanover!

XIII. That regarding union as indispensibly necessary to ensure success, we will endeavor, to the utmost of our power, to unite more closely with every political society in the nation, associated upon the same principles with ourselves.

XIV. That the next general meeting of this society be held on the first Monday in September, unless the committee of delegates shall find it necessary to call such a meeting sooner.

XV. That the foregoing address and resolutions be signed by the chairman and by the secretary, and that 20,000 copies of them be printed and published, and distributed gratis.

MAURICE MARGAROT, Chairman.

THOMAS HARDY, Secretary.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the Eliza, arrived at New York, from Liverpool.

L Y O N S.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, October 12.

BARRERE in the name of the committee of public welfare: "Citizens, the troops of the republic have in triumph entered Lyons on the 19th day of the first month. You invited your committee of public welfare to take farther measures on this account. They have been taken, and I am charged to explain them to you. Your committee was sensible of the importance of the reduction of Lyons, as you will see from its correspondence since the 24th of last September."

He read this correspondence. The first letter dated September 24, was addressed to the representatives of the people with the army before Lyons. The committee invited them in this letter to make an example of this town and its guilty inhabitants, and testified to them its concern for the slowness or insufficiency of the means employed for the reduction of this place.

In the second letter, addressed to the same, and dated October 1, the committee said: "Is the siege of Lyons never to be ended? The convention is astonished at the slowness of its progress, and we are afraid of reading your bulletins to the assembly. Employ more energy and vigor; do not forget that on the reduction of Lyons depends the tranquility of the south. Push on the siege, and above all make yourselves masters of the post of St. Foix and of the gate of St. Just, the weakest parts of the town, &c.

In a letter written the same day to Couthon, in answer to one of his, the committee told him among other things—"We leave it to your own sagacity to choose the means necessary for the complete reduction [illegible]yons; we shall neglect nothin[illegible]o support you."

In another [illegible] addressed to the represent[illegible] of the people, dated [illegible] October, the committee the [illegible] "We count upon the reduc[illegible]on of Lyons which no doubt will be in your possession at the delivery of this letter. In this case you must unite all your forces and march to succour the brave republicans who are before Toulon. But should the reduction of Lyons not yet be accomplished, then you must fall upon the banditti with all your might, and blot them from the earth.

"On the 6th of October, " continued Barrere, " astonished at the weakness of the citizens Gauthier and Dubois Crance, irritated by the mildness of the means employed, and amazed at the eternal contradiction of their hopes, it wrote word to citizen Chateaneuf Randon and his colleagues, that it had thought proper to recall Gauthier and Dubois Crance, charging the same to signify it to them, as well as to collect the necessary proofs of their conduct; and lastly, to communicate to the 12 battalions of the Alps, serving before Lyons, the decree which declares that they have deserved well of their country.

Barrere now read a letter from Chateauneuf Randon, dated Head Quarters, at Lyons, October 9, which ran as follows:

"Citizens colleagues, the actions of the 25th and 29th of September have been closely followed by prodigies of valour, and to night the troops of the republic have entered Lyons.

The chiefs of the rebels, 2000 in number, have made an attempt to save themselves by flight; but they are pursued on all sides, and cannot possible escape the ardor not only of our troops, but also of that of the people of Lyons enraged at their having been deceived by them. I previously informed my colleagues of our entrance into Lyons. General Doppet is going by an extraordinary courier to send a detailed report of his military operations. Couthon, Maignet, Laporte, Dubois Crance and Bassel, whom we had joined at St. Foix, are on the point of repairing hither, and will be eager to inform you of all our operations. My colleagues wish to keep me here; I expect the orders of the national convention.

(Signed) Chateauneuf Randon.

P. S. I have detained the courier to inform you that the rebels have been pursued and cut to pieces on all sides; their train of artillery and the treasure which they carried off are taken.

COLOGNE, October 10.

Our last letters from Vienna are dated the 2d of October. They confirm the report of the traiterous conduct of the prime minister Cobenzi, and inform us, that another person of rank has been detected in a treasonable correspondence with the French. The count de Cobenzi was carried in irons to the fortress of Kuffstien, and the latter nobleman is also in confinement—fourteen other persons have been taken up. The prison of Spielberg has been ordered to be prepared for the reception of many prisoners, which seems to indicate that the number implicated in the treason of the prime minister is not small.

The emperor and empress leave Vienna on the 14th instant, in order to avoid the petitions of the family of Cobenzi. The trial of the minister is to commence immediately. The seizure of Semonville's papers lead to the discovery of this treasonable project.

American Affairs.

NEW YORK, January 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nova Scotia, to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 27.

"We flatter ourselves that something important will take place in the West Indies. Twenty regiments and a strong fleet are on their passage there. No more English packets go to New York. The October packet arrived a few days past at Halifax, and will return directly from thence."

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.

[Latest authentic Details.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated the 24th of October, 1793.

"Citizen and Friend,

"The French have retaken that very important city, Lyons; which gives them possession of the river Rhone, which enables them to transport their armies 300 miles by water. The national convention has since from policy, passed sundry decrees respecting Lyons, which are as follows—the town shall be destroyed, and the name of Lyons shall be effaced from the list of the towns of the republic—The property of the rich inhabitants shall be confiscated for the benent of the republic—and, upon its ruins shall be raised a column, to attest to posterity, the crimes and punishment of the royalists of that city, with this inscription:

"*Lyons warred against Liberty—*
"*Lyons—is no more.—*
"*The eighteenth day of the first month,*
"*Second year of the Republic,*
"*One and indivisible.*

The French in Flanders have obliged the combined armies under the command of prince Cobourg and General Clairfayt to raise the siege of Maubeuge, and recross the river Sambre. The army under Cobourg was of 80,000 men, of whom it is said he only lost 3000 men in his retreat: the number of Clairfayts army is not exactly known, but it is supposed between 30 and 40,000 men, of which he lost a much more considerable number than Cobourg—This retreat is thought to be a greater disadvantage to the combined armies than theirs from Dunkirk. But the French in consequence of withdrawing a number of their best men from the army against the king of Prussia, to assist Maubeuge have had the lines of Weissemberg forced, and lost 30 pieces of cannon; but the situation of the country is such that it is thought the armies must withdraw themselves in winter.

The national convention have passed sundry decrees against England alone, in consequence it is said of the English who took Toulon, putting to death Beauvas Precieu the representative of the people who was in the town when it surrendered, they are to the following purport: All the subjects of the king of Great Britain (children excepted) shall be immediately (the 6th inst.) arrested, and seals put upon their papers, and the property of those subjects of Great Britain who are absent shall be seized and confiscated for the benefit of the republic."

Extract of a letter from Nantz, dated October 16th, 1793, to Capt. Molinary, Philadelphia.

"I cannot send you any news more agreeable or more glorious than, that the republic is saved notwithstanding the infamous treasons that daily come to sight. Custine suffered last month, and many generals, who were of his plot, have shared his fate, but no matter, all is well, *ca ira*.

England has lost ten thousand men before Dunkirk, and Spain has lost her three camps near Perpignan. We are in Catalonia. The king of Savoy has lost all his dominions, except Piedmont, where he is so closely hemmed in, that he cannot escape; his treasure, cannon, provisions have all fallen into our hands. Lyons is reduced to ashes: ten thousand emigrants were there put to the sword after having sustained a siege of two months. All that remains to be subdued is the devoted town of Toulon, which has been betrayed to the English, and which we are now closely besieging with an army of 72,000 men. As for the lawless banditti of this country who were so insignificant when you left this, they are become an object of serious concern. In June last two hundred thousand of them attacked us at all the points in the city, but were repulsed with considerable loss: they have since repassed the Loire.—For these two months 180 thousand men of the republican troops have been in pursuit of these insurgents.

Not a day passes but they attack them, and it is probable that before the end of this month they will be utterly destroyed. All the navy and all the merchantmen are called into actual service. Preparations are making for a descent on England, and it is thought that the troops here consisting of 180 thousand men, are intended for that expedition. Naples and the duke of Tuscany have just declared war against us. No matter, we are driving all before us. The Austrians, Prussian, Hessians & Dutch can hold out no longer.

A fresh levy of 450 thousand men has lately been completed, all well armed and equipped; a part of them are already on the frontiers, and the rest are soon to follow. Another levy is now raising of the like number 40 thousand cavalry are already enrolled and on their march for the frontiers.

We have it from very good authority, that a peace is on the tapis, between all the belligerent powers of Europe, except France, Austria and Spain.

A gentleman, on whose authority full dependence may be placed arrived in this city from Jamaica, via New York, informs, that when he left Spanish town, a British packet had arrived there. The intelligence by this vessel was ordered to be kept a profound secret from the governed, but the captain told our informant, that the affairs of France was in a most flourishing situation; many of the principal towns in England in a state of effervescene, that troops were sent to suppress the spirit, but joined the people in the cry of NO WAR!—Prussia, he also informed, had actually withdrawn from the coalition.

It is ascertained, without doubt, that the gallant captain Barney, on his passage from Port au Prince with a very valuable cargo has been captured by a British frigate.

It is not to be wondered at, a correspondent observes, that Mr. Jefferson should resign. The nature of the office he filled required of him to lend his name to measures which militated against his well known principles. As secretary of state he was charged with certain correspondences founded on principles first settled in

[illegible] council, where his in- [illegible] his sitting. To a man [illegible] of thinking and turn of mind, it must have been a disagreeable task to give the sanction of his name to sentiments which his heart must disapprove.

The November packet is arrived [illegible] at Halifax, and has set sail for England. One important piece of intelligence brought by this vessel, which bears the stamp of probability and has not been communicated to the American republicans, that a peace has been proposed by the cabinet of St. James, who feared a revolution of the people, a descent from France, a national bankruptcy, and the effect of the defection of Prussia and the United Netherlands.

This peace is to be settled upon the basis of the ancient relations between France and England; but the United States are to be left without countenance from either party, no new advantage to be granted to her commerce, and her means of aggrandizement are not to be assisted.

To give success to this negociation, the court of London has communicated confidentially to the executive council, an exact account of the same conduct of the American government towards France, during the war.— This communication has not had all the effect the English ministry intended it to produce, to the disadvantage of the American interest and character. France will never forget her elder sister republic, the country where liberty had her birth; but the delusion of a people too frank and open to resist the designs of her secret enemies ought to be no more, and it is time they should shrink from the precipice on the brink of which they stand.

Pittsburgh, January 25.

A [illegible] of federal recruits under the command of Captain John Cook, sailed from this place on Monday last, for Fort Washington, on their way to Head Quarters at Green Ville, on the north west branch of the Miami.

On Tuesday the [illegible] inst. the Comptroller General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania having been previously notified by the serjeant at arms, attended in the hall of the senate— [illegible] the clerk of that honorable body [illegible] the articles of impeachment [illegible] against him, [illegible] the House of Representatives—the Comptroller [illegible] a copy of the articles, and [illegible] he be allowed to [illegible]—a [illegible] was [illegible] to be [illegible], and Wednesday next assigned for him to give his answer.

Allegheny County, ss.

List of causes set down at December term 1793, for trial at March term 1794.

Richard [illegible]	vs	John Ormsby
Edward [illegible] Michael [illegible] & Co.	vs	Ad. Robertson
Stephen [illegible]	vs	John Ormsby
Michael [illegible]	vs	John Dehuff
Robert Orr	vs	Samuel Semple
William M'Cleary administrator &c. of John Cooley,	vs	Wm. Johnson
William Elliott	vs	Ad. M'Kinley
Lessee of W. Boggs	vs	Jas. Langhlin
Lessee of J. M'Naughton	vs	John Mate
W. [illegible] & Co.	vs	Isaac Craig
William Eaels and James Kerrons	vs	John Fisher
Lessee of John Montgomery	vs	Jas. Snodgrass
Daniel Elliot's administrators	vs	John Penn & J. Penn, jun.
Jacob Sitler	vs	J. M'Masters
Alexander Fowler	vs	John Penn & J. Penn, jun.
John Reardon	vs	R. Craighead
[illegible] M'[illegible] & [illegible] his wife	vs	Wm. Irwin

W. Rediens adm.	vs	J. Calleman
Samuel Purviance	vs	W. Sutherland
Lessee of J. Campbell	vs	John Bell
Commonwealth	vs	W. M'Clure
John Mead	vs	A. Kirkpatrick
William Adare	vs	Hugh Brody & Lewis Pearce
John Dunlap and Sarah his wife	vs	Aaron Work
John Dunlap	vs	Aaron Work
Jonathan Plumer	vs	James Finney
Lewis Pearce assig. of Hugh Brody	vs	Wm. Adare
Catharine Whitacre	vs	John M'Kee
Lessee of D Gilleland	vs	David Hanna
Wm. Amberson	vs	Sam. Jackson
William Lea	vs	Wm. Little
John Cheney	vs	James Bell
William Irwin	vs	Alex. Graham
Oliver Drum	vs	Thos. Wilson
James O'Hara	vs	U. Wheler
William Weir	vs	Reynolds Ross & A. Jacobs
Lessee of J Hamilton	vs	A. M'Culloch
Price Devore for the use of John M'Cready	vs	Moses Devore
James Gamble and Alexander Ewing	vs	John Nevill
Peter Smith	vs	John M'Kee
Oliver Ormsby	vs	Geo. Loveless
Ormsby & Gregg	vs	Geo. Loveless
Joseph Applegate	vs	Alex. Fowler & W. Rowly
Isaac Hazlehurst	vs	Wm Wilson
Arthur Gardner & James M'Call	vs	W. Wulthoff & John Irwin
Lessee of J. Murtman	vs	Samuel Barr

ANECDOTE.

AN honest bluff country farmer, meeting the parson of the parish in a by lane and not giving him the way so readily as he expected, the parson, with an erect chest, told him he was better fed than taught. Very true, indeed, sir, replied the farmer, *for you teach me, and I feed myself.*

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.

A letter from Baltimore to a gentleman in this city informs, that a vessel is arrived there from Amsterdam—the captain of which reports, that the French have taken Ostend, the army and military stores there—that the Duke of York accompanied by one officer, only, had made his escape, and was arrived in England— The above vessel was in the Downs about the middle of November, where the captain received this Intelligence.

Extract of a letter from New York, January [illegible].

"A vessel has arrived from Ireland after a passage of eleven weeks. By her we learn that on the [illegible] of October, the army of prince Cobourg, amounting to 85,000 men was attacked and repulsed with success on legal the [illegible] he had taken. But fearing the event of a second attack he called for a reinforcement of the whole army of the duke of York amounting to 30 000 men.

On the 18th the two armies were attacked by 70,000 republicans and completely defeated, with a loss by the official accounts of the vanquished generals of 6000 men, but nearer 20,000 by the passengers.

The English government has given orders to repair the fortifications of Plymouth.

William Semple,

At the Stone House in Second Street,

IS just beginning to open a large and General Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the present and approaching season—Also, GROCERIES, with Wines, Brandy, and Spirits; Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware, Tin & Copper, Crockery-ware, Mens, Womens, and Childrens Shoes, Mens Bootees, Country made and Imported Mens and Womens Hats, Medicine and Drugs, Bibles, and a large assortment of Books & Stationary, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1794.

TO BE SOLD.

On Tuesday the 28th inst. at the late dwelling house of Van Swearingen, Esq. near the mouth of Buffaloe, Ohio county, Virginia.

HAY, corn, rye, wheat, and barley, together with two stills, one containing 100 gallons, and another containing 60 gallons, with still tubs, and other necessary implements thereunto belonging, Negroes, cattle, horses, and many other things too tedious to mention. Nine months credit, by giving bond with approved security. All persons who have any legal demands against the estate of the said Van Swearingen, in Ohio county, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, so as preparations may be made for payment, as one of the subscribers will attend at West Liberty, the Friday and Saturday previous to Ohio county court, which is commonly held on the first Monday in February, and all those who do not please to attend on the above days, will attend at the house of John Dodd, in the town of Washington, where one or either of the subscribers will attend to receive such accounts. And also all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to come and make payment as soon as possible to the subscribers, or either of them, living in and near the town of Washington.

ISAAC LEET,
A. SWEARINGEN, } Exec'rs.
JOHN DODD,

January 13, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward

DESERTED on the night of the 18 instant, from the garrison of Fort Fayette, Frederick Conrad Wilhelm, and Henry Strobel, soldiers belonging to the United States legion. [illegible] Wilhelm is about 5 feet 11 inches high, short black hair, but sometimes wears a false queu, grey eyes, fair complexion, his fore teeth a little decayed, pleasant countenance, about 24 years of age, a German, but speaks good English, he has been bred to physic; it is probable he may make towards Philadelphia, as he has friends there.

Henry Strobel is about 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, dark short hair, part of the crown of his head is bald, about 35 years of age, speaks broken English, has an open pleasant countenance. Whoever secures said deserters in any jail, or delivers them to the commanding officer of Fort Fayette, or any other military officer in this state, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOHN COOK, Captain
4th sub-legion.

Pittsburgh, 19th Jan. 1794.

TWO Tracts of Land of mine being advertised for sale by the Sheriff on the 28th inst. in order to serve my creditors by removing any objection in the way of the sale, think it proper to give notice, that I do not mean to dispute the possession, but will instantly give it up. I think it necessary to signify this, as it is known I dispute the possession of my Mills, lately sold to Abraham Kirkpatrick & John Woods, but the Mills I think were sold in an unfair manner, during my absence in Philadelphia, and at the low price of little more than 500l. when, with further notice, they would have brought at least 3000 dollars.— Of these I will not give possession until the utmost rigor of the law shall drag my body from them, owing to the sense I have of the plan laid and executed to obtain my property at an undervalue.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

January 18, 1794.

TO BE SOLD.

A TRACT of patented Land on Muntour's run, in Moon township containing 400 acres. No improvement worth mentioning, except eight acres of good meadow, which is well cleared and fenced. Time will be given for part of the payment, and good whiskey taken, if convenient to the purchaser, for the whole. For terms enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Esq. adjoining the premises.

January 22, 1794.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Bedford, January 1, 1794.

THOMAS *Crawford, William Murray, Robert Hamil, Charles Taggart, James Allen, Andrew Brown, Joseph Wilkinson, George Myers, Samuel Eaton, Alex. Crawford, Francis [illegible], Ward, Aaron Buckley, John Gal[illegible], Conrad Plaglinger, James Allen, [illegible] Neil, Lt. Col. Wilbert, Mary M'C[illegible], John Armstrong, Andrew Lee, Alexander Hunter, Moses Stout, John Hopkins, Philson and Fletcher.*

THE partnership of Beaumont and Bryan being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby directed to pay off their respective accounts without delay to Francis Bryan, who is hereby authorised to receive and settle the same, and those who have any demands on said copartnership, are desired to call on Francis Bryan for payment, at the store formerly occupied by Beaumont and Bryan near the mouth of Jacob's creek, on the Youghiogany river, where he carries on the business as usual.

W. H. BEAUMONT,
FRANCIS BRYAN.

January [illegible] 1794.

WHEREAS my husband Joseph Kerr, has seen cause to advertise me in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and using my character in the most barbarous manner, by publishing the most enormous falsehoods; I must, though with the greatest reluctance, say a few words in my own defence. He says I left his bed and board without any lawful reason: his bed it is not, it is my own, as I had it when we were married, and whether I left his board without any lawful reason, I shall leave to all judicious persons to determine. Pray is it lawful for a husband to beat and abuse his wife in such a manner as to leave her in bruises all over her body, and then throw her in the fire, and as he himself told some of the neighbours, he did not think I would have come out alive if he had not dragged me out, then to turn me out of doors in the dark, and with the most indecent words ordered me to be gone. He discharges all persons from having any dealings with me, as I willingly wish to make away with his property. I suppose his reason is because I would not join with him in trying to appropriate the land my former husband sold to a certain John Perry, as Mr. Perry had neglected to record the bill of sale, although the purchase was paid, he supposed we could keep it, without paying any of the purchase money back, and when I told him I could not think of doing so, he treated me in a savage like manner, and said that I was always signing papers when I was out. I have not taken his method of justifying his character, as I can prove all I have written, and much more if legally called upon.

MARGARET KERR,

Dec. 14, 1793.

[illegible] where his in[illegible] [illegible]. To a man of his [illegible] of thinking and turn of mind, it must have been a disagreeable [illegible] to give the function of his name to sentiments which his heart must disapprove.

The November packet * is arrived [illegible] at Halifax, and has set sail for England. One important piece of intelligence brought by this vessel, which bears the stamp of probability and has not been communicated to the American republic is, that a peace has been proposed by the cabinet of St. James, who feared a revolution of the people, a descent from France, a national bankruptcy, and the effect of the defection of Prussia and the United Netherlands.

This peace is to be settled upon the basis of the ancient relations between France and England; but the United States are to be left without countenance from either party, no new advantage to be granted to her commerce, and her means of aggrandizement are not to be assisted.

To give success to this negociation, the court of London has communicated confidentially to the executive council, an exact account of the same conduct of the American government towards France, during the war.—This communication has not had all the effect the English ministry intended it to produce, to the disadvantage of the American interest and character. France will never forget her [illegible] republic, the country where liberty had her birth; but the [illegible] of a [illegible] frank and open to resist the [illegible] of her secret enemies ought to be no more, and it is time they should [illegible] from the precipice on the brink of which they stand.

Pittsburgh, January 25.

A [illegible] of [illegible] under the command of Captain John [illegible], [illegible] from this place on [illegible] for Fort Washington, on their [illegible] Quarters in Green [illegible], on the [illegible] of the [illegible].

On Tuesday the [illegible] Comptroller General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania having been [illegible] [illegible] in the hall of the senate—[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] causes for [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] for trial at March [illegible]

Richard [illegible]	vs	John Ormsby
[illegible]		
[illegible]	vs	Ad. Poppenstin
[illegible]		
Stephen [illegible]	vs	John Ormsby
[illegible]	vs	John Dehoff
Robert [illegible]	vs	Samuel Semple
William M'Cleary administrator [illegible] of John [illegible]	vs	Wm. Johnson
William [illegible]	vs	Ad. M'Kinley
[illegible]	vs	Jos. Langalin
[illegible]	vs	John [illegible]
[illegible]	vs	Isaac Craig
William [illegible] and James [illegible]	vs	John Fisher
Lessee of John [illegible]	vs	Jas. Snodgrass
Daniel [illegible]'s administrators	vs	John Penn & J. Penn, jun.
Jacob [illegible]	vs	J. M'Masters
Alexander Fowler	vs	John Penn & J. Penn, jun.
John [illegible]	vs	R. Craighead
[illegible]	vs	Wm. Irwin

W. [illegible] adm.	vs	J. Calleman
Samuel Purviance	vs	W. Sutherland
Lessee of J. Campbel	vs	John Bell
Commonwealth	vs	W. M'Clure
John Mead	vs	A. Kirkpatrick
William Adare	vs	Hugh Brody & Lewis Pearce
John Dunlap and Sarah his wife	vs	Aaron Work
John Dunlap	vs	Aaron Work
Jonathan Plumer	vs	James Finney
Lewis Pearce assignee of Hugh Brody	vs	Wm. Adare
Catharine Whitacre	vs	John M'Kee
Lessee of D. Gilleland	vs	David Hanna
Wm. Amberson	vs	Sam. Jackson
William Lea	vs	Wm. Little
John Cheney	vs	James Bell
William Irwin	vs	Alex. Graham
Oliver Drum	vs	Thos. Wilson
James O'Hara	vs	U. Wheler
William Weir	vs	Reynolds Ross & A. Jacobs
Lessee of J. Hamilton	vs	A. M'Culloch
Price Devore for the use of John M'Cready	vs	Moses Devore
James Gamble and Alexander Ewing	vs	John Nevill
Peter Smith	vs	John M'Kee
Oliver Ormsby	vs	Geo. Lovelers
Ormsby & Gregg	vs	Geo. Lovelers
Joseph Applegate	vs	Alex. Fowler & W. Rowly
Isaac Hazlehurst	vs	Wm. Wilson
Arthur Gardner & James M'Call	vs	W. Wulthoff & John Irwin
Lessee of J. Murman	vs	Samuel Barr

ANECDOTE.

AN honest bluff country farmer, meeting the parson of the parish in a [illegible] lane and not giving him the way so readily as he expected, the parson, with an erect chest, told him he was better fed than taught. Very true, indeed, sir, replied the farmer, *for you teach me, and I feed myself.*

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.

A letter from Baltimore to a gentleman in this city mentions, that a vessel is arrived there from Amsterdam—the captain of which reports, that the French have taken Ostend, the army [illegible] forces there—that the Duke of York accompanied by one officer only, had made his escape, and was arrived in England.—The above vessel was in the Downs about the middle of November, where the captain [illegible] this intelligence.

Extract of a letter from New York, January [illegible].

"A vessel has arrived from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], the army of prince Cobourg, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he had taken. [illegible] he called for a reinforcement of the whole army of the duke of York, amounting to 30 000 men.

On the 18th the two armies were attacked by [illegible] republicans and completely defeated, with a loss (by the official accounts of the vanquished generals) of 6000 men, but nearer 20,000 say the passengers.

The English government has given orders to repair the fortifications of Plymouth.

William Semple,

At the Stone House in Second Street,

IS just beginning to open a large and General Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the present and approaching season—Also, GROCERIES, with Wines, Brandy, and Spirits; Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware, Tin & Copper, Crockery ware, Mens, Womens, and Childrens Shoes, Mens Bootees, Country made and Imported Mens and Womens Hats, Medicine and Drugs, Bibles, and a large assortment of Books & Stationary, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1794.

TO BE SOLD.

On Tuesday the 28th inst. at the late dwelling house of Van Swearingen, Esq. near the mouth of Buffaloe, Ohio county, Virginia.

HAY, corn, rye, wheat, and barley, together with two stills, one containing 100 gallons, and another containing 60 gallons, with still tubs, and other necessary implements thereunto belonging, Negroes, cattle, horses, and many other things too tedious to mention. Nine months credit, by giving bond with approved security. All persons who have any legal demands against the estate of the said Van Swearingen, in Ohio county, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, so as preparations may be made for payment, as one of the subscribers will attend at West Liberty, the Friday and Saturday previous to Ohio county court, which is commonly held on the first Monday in February, and all those who do not please to attend on the above days, will attend at the house of John Dodd, in the town of Washington, where one or either of the subscribers will attend to receive such accounts. And also all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to come and make payment as soon as possible to the subscribers, or either of them, living in and near the town of Washington.

ISAAC LEET,
A. SWEARINGEN, } Exec'rs.
JOHN DODD,

January 13, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward

DESERTED on the night of the 18th instant, from the garrison of Fort Fayette, Frederick Conrad Wilhelm, and Henry Scrobel, soldiers belonging to the United States [illegible] [illegible] Wilhelm is about 5 feet 11 inches high, short black hair, but sometimes wears a false queue, grey eyes, [illegible] complexion, his fore teeth a little decayed, pleasant countenance, about 24 years of age, a German, but speaks good English, he has been used to physic; it is probable he may make towards Philadelphia, as he has friends there.

Henry Scrobel is about 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, dark short hair, part of the crown of his head is bald, about 25 years of age, speaks broken English, has an open pleasant countenance. Whoever secures said deserters in any jail, or delivers them to the commanding officer at Fort Fayette, or any other military officer, [illegible], shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOHN [illegible], Captain [illegible]

Pittsburgh, 19th Jan. 1794.

TWO Tracts of Land of mine being advertised for sale by the Sheriff on the 28th inst. in order to [illegible] my creditors by removing any objection in the way of the sale, think it proper to give notice, that I do not mean to dispute the possession, but will instantly give it up. I think it necessary to signify this, as it is known I dispute the possession of my Mills, lately sold to Abraham Kirkpatrick & John Woods, but the Mills I think were sold in an unfair manner, during my absence in Philadelphia, and at the low price of little more than 500l. when, with further notice, they would have brought at least 3000 dollars.—Of these I will not give possession until the utmost rigor of the law shall drag my body from them, owing to the sense I have of the plan laid and executed to obtain my property at an undervalue.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

January 18, 1794.

TO BE SOLD.

A TRACT of patented Land on Montours run, in [illegible] containing [illegible] acres. No improvement worth mentioning, except eight acres of good meadow, which is well cleared and fenced. Time will be given for part of the payment, and good whiskey taken, if convenient to the purchaser, for the whole. For terms enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Esq. adjoining the premises.

January [illegible], 1794.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, [illegible], January [illegible].

THOMAS *[illegible], William [illegible], Robert [illegible], [illegible], James [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] M'[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], John [illegible], [illegible], James [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], John Armstrong, [illegible], Alexander Hunter, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible].*

THE partnership of Beaumont and Bryan being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby directed to pay off their respective accounts without delay to Francis Bryan, who is hereby authorised to receive and settle the same, and those who have any demands on said copartnership, are desired to call on Francis Bryan for payment, at the store formerly occupied by Beaumont and Bryan near the mouth of Jacob's creek [illegible] the Youghiogany river, where he carries on the business as usual.

W. H. BEAUMONT,
FRANCIS BRYAN.

January [illegible], 1794.

WHEREAS my husband Joseph Kerr, has seen cause to advertise me in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and using my character in the most barbarous manner, by publishing the most enormous falsehoods; I must, though with the greatest reluctance, say a few words in my own defence. He says I left his bed and board without any lawful reason: his bed it is not, it is my own, as I had it when we were married, and whether I left his board without any lawful reason, I shall leave to all judicious persons to determine. Pray is it lawful for a husband to beat and abuse his wife in such a manner as to leave her in bruises all over her body, and then throw her in the fire, and as he himself told some of the neighbours, he did not think I would have come out alive if he had not dragged me out, then to turn me out of doors in the dark, and with the most indecent words ordered me to be gone. He discharges all persons from having any dealings with me, as I willingly wish to make away with his property. I suppose his reason is because I would not join with him in trying to appropriate the land my former husband sold to a certain John Perry, as Mr. Perry had neglected to record the bill of sale, although the purchase was paid, he supposed we could keep it, without paying any of the purchase money back, and when I told him I could not think of doing so, he treated me in a savage like manner, and said that I was always figuring papers when I was out. I have not taken his method of justifying his character, as I can prove all I have written, and much more if legally called upon.

MARGARET KERR.

Dec. 14, 1793.

THOMAS RYERSON,

At the North-Eaſt Corner of Market and Fifth ſtreets, Philadelphia, has opened a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and SADLERY, received directly from the various Manufacturers in Europe, and which he propoſes to ſell in the wholeſale way only, ſo far as the nature of the buſineſs will admit.—Among theſe goods are

PLATED and braſs harneſs mounting aſſorted
Plated, ſilvered, and ſaded ſaddle furniture aſſorted,
Plated, ſilvered, ſaded, and common bridle do. do.
New-Market and ſerge deroy ſaddle cloths,
A great variety of worſted, twiſt, and ſtraining web,
Plated, ſilvered, and ſteel elaſtic ſpurs,
Sadlers, carpenters, and black ſmiths tools,
Shoemakers, coopers, and turners do.
Locks, hinges, bolts, and other houſe building materials,
Plain and fancy, metal, horn and paper buttons,
A variety of plated and common ſhoe and knee buckles,
Box and ſteel coffee mills from No. 0. to No. 5. and 6.
A variety of tinned iron table and tea ſpoons,
A variety of pewter and hard metal do.
Beſt and common pewter plates, diſhes and baſons,
Knives and forks aſſorted, from 3/6 to 15ſ. a dozen.
Butchers and hunters knives with ſcabbards
A variety of pen, pocket, and ſhoe knives,
Razors by the dozen or caſe,
Sciſſars and ſhears aſſorted in ſize and quality,
Bear, wolf, and fox ſteel traps, large and ſtrong,
[illegible]
Rifle, bridled, and common gun locks,
Smoothing irons, iron pots, bake ovens, &c.
German, crowley, and bliſtered ſteel,
Sheep or wool ſhears of different ſizes,
Watch chains, ſeals and keys of different kinds,
White chapel and common needles,
Double and ſingle jointed ſpectacles,
Frying pans, ſhovels, and gardening ſpades,
Steel yards and ſcale beams, aſſorted,
Money ſcales and weights, in japanned and wooden caſes,
Curry combs, from No. 0. to the beſt kind.
Padlocks, and braſs cocks, aſſorted,
Beſt ſteel plate mill and croſs cut ſaws 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 feet,
Smiths anvils and vices, black and bright,
Andirons, with ſhovels and tongs, aſſorted,
Copper and patent teakettles, with other hollow ware,
Tin and iron in plates, by the box or Cwt.
Window glaſs 12 by 10—11 by 8 1-2 10 by 8, and 9 by 7,
White and red ground lead in kegs,
Plain and fretted braſs cabinet mounting,
Braſs and princeſs metal candleſticks,
Cruet ſtands, with ſuitable glaſſes,
Poliſhed cart, waggon, and other carriage boxes, aſſorted,
Engliſh and Dutch ſcythes, with ſtraw knives,
A capital aſſortment of caſt ſteel and other files,
Braſs and iron wire aſſorted,
A large aſſortment of needles & pins,
A great variety of ivory and horn combs, &c. &c.

N. B. It is expected that a general aſſortment of the above goods will be continued at the ſame ſtore and the uſual credit will be given, to perſons of a fair reputation, when required.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1793.

A liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, Jan. 1, 1794.

MARY *Anderſon, near William Lochrey's, eſq. Job Briggs, near Redſtone fort; Joſeph Burwell, near John Wright's, eſq. James Crawford, Matthew Cannon, Fayette; Capt. William Clark, Black Lick, Peter Cole, Jacob Cooper, Jacob's creek; Charles Clinton, merchant, Union Town; Nicholas Dorſey, Richard Dill, care of James Bready eſq. David Dunſeath, John Elliot and Charles Elliot, Redſtone ſettlement; Caſper Early, care of William Lochrey, eſq. James Fulton, Long run; William Greer, Nancy Guthrie, care of Ezekiel Roddy; John Galloway, James Gilmor, care of James Pollock, eſq; Joſeph Galbreath, William Gottery, near Redſtone; Joſeph or John Grimes, John Guthrie, eſq. Robert Galbraith, eſq. George Hutcheſon, James Henry, near Turnbull's iron works; Henry Horbach, James Lammon, Union Town; Alexander Leſlie, Redſtone; Cornelius Lynch, Big Meadows; Samuel M'Connell, William M'Connell, Redſtone; Robert M'Kee, Pat. M'Ternan, of ditto, Robert Maxwell, ditto, Patrick M'Quade, Bruſh run; Samuel Man, Bruſh creek; James Mills, Fayette; William M'Mullan, of ditto; Keady M'Sherry, Redſtone old fort; William M'Farland, Union Town; Captain Samuel Muirhead, John Moore, Salem townſhip; John Nicholſon, Joſeph Nelſon, care of Robert Clark, Robert Parks, merchant; John Parker, John Ralſton, David Realy, Forks of Yough; John Rogers, Samuel Ray, ſchoolmaſter; Robert Scott, Fayette county; Adam Steel, of ditto; Revd. William Speir, James Shaw, Tyrone townſhip; John Sloan, care of William Todd, Eſq. Hugh Sharky, John Scott, Fayette; Doctor Eliſha Wall, Revd. Robert Warwick, Fayette, Matthew Willey, ditto; James Walker, near Hannaſtown, Iſaac Young, Fayette county*

JAMES ELLIOT.

IN New-Orleans, oppoſite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing buſineſs on *COMMISSION*, and ſhall be thankful to thoſe who will favor him with their cuſtom either to purchaſe or ſell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spaniſh languages, he hopes to give ſatisfaction to all who may employ him, and in ſome meaſure relieve his countrymen from impoſitions laid on them by ſharping brokers. He keeps a boarding houſe for gentlemen, and will render all thoſe who board at his houſe every aſſiſtance in their buſineſs that he can.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of Land ſituate near the Monongahela river, about 7 miles from Pittſburgh, containing between 300 and 400 acres. Part of the tract is cleared, and the remainder is covered with excellent timber. There are a good griſt mill and ſaw mill, within half a mile, and a griſt mill and ſaw mill within about a mile of the premiſes.

Alſo ſundry other tracts of land for ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, for terms may apply to the ſubſcriber living oppoſite the mouth of Turtle creek, Allegheny county.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

January 7, 1794.

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe in which Doctor Graham now lives, ſituate in Second ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Joſeph Nicholas's. For particulars enquire of

WILLIAM EARL.

Pittſburgh, January 7, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Beer, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment in three weeks from this date, to the ſubſcribers adminiſtrators—And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to lay in their claims that they may be adjuſted.

ANDREW SWEARINGEN,
LOVEY BEER, } Admrs.

Waſhington, January 3, 1794.

WILLIAM HERD,

HAS juſt received from Baltimore, and is opening for ſale at his ſtore, on the weſt ſide of the Monongahela oppoſite this place, a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for caſh, broken ſilver, or country produce.

January 8, 1794.

To the Public.

I Hope they will excuſe my troubling them once more with a ſhort anſwer to Mr. Gardner's laſt ſtatement of what he calls facts. So far he is right that I had the books for ſome time after the diſſolution of the partnerſhip, for this reaſon, he at that time had no ſettled home, and was obliged to be on his keeping for certain miſdemeanors, to indelicate to be inſerted in the public papers—for the truth of the remainder part of his ſpeech (as I wiſh none to believe me more than him without an indifferent proof) I will refer to the courts of Waſhington, where the facts will be brought to their proper colour.

Alſo, I think it a duty incumbent on me, to let my former cuſtomers and friends know that there is no ſuch thing as a ſtore opening at the place he ſpoke of in the public papers.

JAMES M'CALL.

January 7, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horſe-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order, alſo a Dwelling houſe, all ſituate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in ſaid town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittſburgh, who will give immediate poſſeſſion.*

Dec. 20, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

ISAAC GREGG,

At his ſtore in Pittſburgh, the corner of Market and Second Streets

HAS juſt received a general aſſortment of well choſen GOODS for the ſeaſon, among which are ſome of the moſt faſhionable *mixed cloths*—Alſo, Madeira, Sherry, and other Wines of the firſt quality, and beſt Spirits and Brandy, which he intends ſelling at the moſt reduced prices.

All kinds of peltry will be taken in payment. Dec. 20, 1793.

Was committed to the Jail of Weſtmoreland county, a Negro MAN who calls himſelf ABRAHAM, and ſays he ran away from a James Caldwell, of Ohio county. He appears to be upwards of 40 years old, and was once in this jail before, at which time he ſaid he had ran away from near Baltimore. Alſo, a young Negro Man who calls himſelf RICHARD, and ſays he belongs to Thomas Clare, of Fayette county. The owners are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away.

TIMOTHY BUELL, Jailor.

Greenſburgh, Dec. 26, 1793.

THE Commiſſioners of Weſtmoreland county wiſh to contract with workmen for building a COURT-HOUSE and PUBLIC OFFICES in the Town of Greenſburgh, of BRICK. Propoſals will be received by JOHN KIRKPATRICK and JOSEPH COOK, Eſquires, until the firſt day of February, 1794.

Greenſburgh, Dec. 21, 1793.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, a black HEIFER, riſing two years old, no mark or brand perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in three weeks from this date, or ſhe will be ſold to pay her expences.

DANIEL M'HENRY.

January 4, 1794.

STOP THE VILLAIN.

Six Pounds Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Allen townſhip, Cumberland county, a Negro fellow named ELICK, about 30, years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high—had on and took with him, a blue cotton coat, fuſtian overalls, and jacket of a drab colour, fine and coarſe ſhirts, and coarſe trowſers, a wool hat, one ſhoe and one pump, a red ſilk handkerchief, and a pocket piſtol; he can read and write, plays on the fiddle, and underſtands diſtilling.—Whoever apprehends the above negro and ſecures him in any jail ſo that the owner may have him again ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN WILLIAMS.

December 27, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, are hereby requeſted to come in and diſcharge the ſame in one month from this date, otherwiſe he will proceed againſt them according to law.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittſburgh, January 3, 1794.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, that country produce of any kind delivered in Waſhington, previous to the firſt day of February next, will be received in payment at the market price—but nothing but caſh will be taken ſubſequent to that date.

WILLIAM MEETKERKE.

Waſhington, Dec. 13, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

THOMAS RYERSON,

At the North-East Corner of Market and Fifth streets, Philadelphia, has opened a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and SADLERY, received directly from the various Manufacturers in Europe, and which he proposes to sell in the wholesale way only, so far as the nature of the business will admit.—Among these goods are

PLATED and brass harness mounting assorted
Plated, silvered, and saded saddle furniture assorted,
Plated, silvered, saded, and common bridle do. do.
New-Market and serge deroy saddle cloths,
A great variety of worsted, twist, and straining web,
Plated, silvered, and steel elastic spurs,
Sadlers, carpenters, and black smiths tools,
Shoemakers, coopers, and turners do.
Locks, hinges, bolts, and other house building materials,
Plain and fancy, metal, horn and paper buttons,
A variety of plated and common shoe and knee buckles,
Box and steel coffee mills from No. 0. to No. 5. and 6.
A variety of tinned iron table and tea spoons,
A variety of pewter and hard metal do.
Best and common pewter plates, dishes and basons,
Knives and forks assorted, from 3/6 to 15s. a dozen.
Butchers and hunters knives with scabbards
A variety of pen, pocket, and shoe knives,
Razors by the dozen or case,
Scissars and shears assorted in size and quality,
Bear, wolf, and fox steel traps, large and strong,
[illegible]
Rifle, bridled, and common gun locks,
Smoothing irons, iron pots, bake ovens, &c.
German, crowley, and blistered steel,
Sheep or wool shears of different sizes,
Watch chains, seals and keys of different kinds,
White chapel and common needles,
Double and single jointed spectacles,
Frying pans, shovels, and gardening spades,
Steel yards and scale-beams, assorted,
Money scales and weights, in japanned and wooden cases,
Curry combs, from No. 0. to the best kind.
Padlocks, and brass cocks, assorted,
Best steel plate mill and cross cut saws 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 feet,
Smiths anvils and vices, black and bright,
Andirons, with shovels and tongs, assorted,
Copper and patent teakettles, with other hollow ware,
Tin and iron in plates, by the box or Cwt.
Window glass 12 by 10—11 by 8 1-2 10 by 8, and 9 by 7,
White and red ground lead in kegs,
Plain and fretted brass cabinet mounting,
Brass and princess metal candlesticks,
Cruet stands, with suitable glasses,
Polished cart, waggon, and other carriage boxes, assorted,
English and Dutch scythes, with straw knives,
A capital assortment of cast steel and other files,
Brass and iron wire assorted,
A large assortment of needles & pins,
A great variety of ivory and horn combs, &c. &c.

N. B. It is expected that a general assortment of the above goods will be continued at the same store and the usual credit will be given, to persons of a fair reputation, when required.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1793.

A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, Jan. 1, 1794.

MARY *Anderson, near William Lochrey's, esq. Job Briggs, near Redstone fort; Joseph Burwell, near John Wright's, esq. James Crawford, Matthew Cannon, Fayette; Capt. William Clark, Black Lick, Peter Cole, Jacob Cooper, Jacob's creek; Charles Clinton, merchant, Union Town; Nicholas Dorsey, Richard Dill, care of James Bready esq. David Dunseath, John Elliot and Charles Elliot, Redstone settlement; Casper Early, care of William Lochrey, esq. James Fulton, Long run; William Greer, Nancy Guthrie, care of Ezekiel Roddy; John Galloway, James Gilmor, care of James Pollock, esq; Joseph Galbreath, William Gottery, near Redstone; Joseph or John Grimes, John Guthrie, esq. Robert Galbraith, esq. George Hutcheson, James Henry, near Turnbull's iron works; Henry Horbach, James Lammon, Union Town; Alexander Leslie, Redstone; Cornelius Lynch, Big Meadows; Samuel M'Connell, William M'Connell, Redstone; Robert M'Kee, Pat. M'Ternan, of ditto, Robert Maxwell, ditto, Patrick M'Quade, Brush run; Samuel Man, Brush creek; James Mills, Fayette; William M'Mullan, of ditto; Keady M'Sherry, Redstone old fort; William M'Farland, Union Town; Captain Samuel Muirhead, John Moore, Salem township; John Nicholson, Joseph Nelson, care of Robert Clark, Robert Parks, merchant; John Parker, John Ralston, David Realy, Forks of Tough; John Rogers, Samuel Ray, schoolmaster; Robert Scott, Fayette county; Adam Steel, of ditto; Revd. William Speir, James Shaw, Tyrone township; John Sloan, care of William Todd, Esq. Hugh Sharky, John Scott, Fayette; Doctor Elisha Wall, Revd. Robert Warwick, Fayette, Matthew Willey, ditto; James Walker, near Hannastown, Isaac Young, Fayette county*

JAMES ELLIOT.

IN New-Orleans, opposite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing business on *COMMISSION*, and shall be thankful to those who will favor him with their custom either to purchase or sell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spanish languages, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may employ him, and in some measure relieve his countrymen from impositions laid on them by sharping brokers. He keeps a boarding house for gentlemen, and will render all those who board at his house every assistance in their business that he can.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of Land situate near the Monongahela river, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, containing between 300 and 400 acres. Part of the tract is cleared, and the remainder is covered with excellent timber. There are a good grist mill and saw mill, within half a mile, and a grist mill and saw mill within about a mile of the premises.

Also sundry other tracts of land for sale. Any person inclining to purchase, for terms may apply to the subscriber living opposite the mouth of Turtle creek, Allegheny county.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

January 7, 1794.

TO BE LET,

THE House in which Doctor Graham now lives, situate in Second street, opposite Mr. Joseph Nicholas's. For particulars enquire of

WILLIAM EARL.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Alexander Beer, deceased, are requested to make payment in three weeks from this date, to the subscribers administrators—And all those who have any demands against said estate are requested to lay in their claims that they may be adjusted.

ANDREW SWEARINGEN,
LOVEY BEER, } Admrs.

Washington, January 3, 1794.

WILLIAM HERD,

HAS just received from Baltimore, and is opening for sale at his store, on the west side of the Monongahela opposite this place, a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, broken silver, or country produce.

January 8, 1794.

To the Public.

I Hope they will excuse my troubling them once more with a short answer to Mr. Gardner's last statement of what he calls facts. So far he is right that I had the books for some time after the dissolution of the partnership, for this reason, he at that time had no settled home, and was obliged to be on his keeping for certain misdemeanors, to indelicate to be inserted in the public papers—for the truth of the remainder part of his speech (as I wish none to believe me more than him without an indifferent proof) I will refer to the courts of Washington, where the facts will be brought to their proper colour.

Also, I think it a duty incumbent on me, to let my former customers and friends know that there is no such thing as a store opening at the place he spoke of in the public papers.

JAMES M'CALL.

January 7, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horse-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order, also a Dwelling house, all situate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in said town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittsburgh, who will give immediate possession.*

Dec. 20, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

ISAAC GREGG,

At his store in Pittsburgh, the corner of Market and Second Streets

HAS just received a general assortment of well chosen GOODS for the season, among which are some of the most fashionable *mixed cloths*—Also, Madeira, Sherry, and other Wines of the first quality, and best Spirits and Brandy, which he intends selling at the most reduced prices.

All kinds of peltry will be taken in payment. Dec. 20, 1793.

Was committed to the Jail of Westmoreland county, a Negro MAN who calls himself ABRAHAM, and says he ran away from a James Caldwell, of Ohio county. He appears to be upwards of 40 years old, and was once in this jail before, at which time he said he had ran away from near Baltimore. Also, a young Negro Man who calls himself RICHARD, and says he belongs to Thomas Clare, of Fayette county. The owners are desired to come, pay charges, and take them away.

TIMOTHY BUELL, Jailor.

Greensburgh, Dec. 26, 1793.

THE Commissioners of Westmoreland county wish to contract with workmen for building a COURT-HOUSE and PUBLIC OFFICES in the Town of Greensburgh, of BRICK. Proposals will be received by JOHN KIRKPATRICK and JOSEPH COOK, Esquires, until the first day of February, 1794.

Greensburgh, Dec. 21, 1793.

CAME to the house of the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, a black HEIFER, rising two years old, no mark or brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in three weeks from this date, or she will be sold to pay her expences.

DANIEL M'HENRY.

January 4, 1794.

STOP THE VILLAIN.

Six Pounds Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Allen township, Cumberland county, a Negro fellow named ELICK, about 30, years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high—had on and took with him, a blue cotton coat, fustian overalls, and jacket of a drab colour, fine and coarse shirts, and coarse trowsers, a wool hat, one shoe and one pump, a red silk handkerchief, and a pocket pistol; he can read and write, plays on the fiddle, and understands distilling.—Whoever apprehends the above negro and secures him in any jail so that the owner may have him again shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN WILLIAMS.

December 27, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to come in and discharge the same in one month from this date, otherwise he will proceed against them according to law.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1794.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, that country produce of any kind delivered in Washington, previous to the first day of February next, will be received in payment at the market price—but nothing but cash will be taken subsequent to that date.

WILLIAM MEETKERKE.

Washington, Dec. 13, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

is inhanced by the dependence of so many other branches on it. In times of general peace it multiplies competitors for employment in transportation and so keeps that as its proper level; and in times of war, that is to say, when those nations who may be our principal carriers shall be at war with each other, if we have not within ourselves the means of transportation, our produce must be exported in belligerent vessels at the encreased expence of war freight and insurance, and the articles which will not bear that, must perish on our hands.

But it is a resource for defence that our navigation will admit neither neglect nor forbearance. The position and circumstances of the United States leave them nothing to fear on their land-board, and nothing to desire beyond their present rights. But, on their sea-board, they are open to injury, and they have there too, a commerce which must be protected. This can only be done by possessing a respectable body of citizen seamen, and of artists and establishments in readiness for ship building.

Were the ocean, which is the common property of all, open to the industry of all, so that every person and vessel should be free to take employment wherever it could be found, the United States would certainly not set the example of appropriating to themselves, exclusively, any portion of the common stock of occupation. They would rely on the enterprise and activity of their citizens for a due participation of the benefits of the seafaring business, and for keeping the marine class of citizens equal to their object. But if particular nations grasp at undue shares, and more especially, if they seize on the means of the United States to convert them into aliment for their own strength, and withdraw them entirely from the support of those to whom they belong, defensive and protecting measures become necessary on the part of the nation whose [illegible] it will be disarmed of its defence: its productions will lie at the mercy of the nation which has possessed itself exclusively of the means of carrying them, and its politics may be influenced by those who command its commerce. The carriage of our own commodities, if once established in another channel, cannot be resumed in the moment we may desire. If we lose the seamen and artists, whom it now occupies, we lose the present means of marine defence, and time will be requisite to raise up others, when disgrace or losses shall bring home to our feelings the error of having abandoned them. The materials for maintaining our due share of navigation, are ours in abundance; and, as to the mode of using them, we have only to adopt the principles of those who thus put us on the defensive, or others, equivalent and better fitted out to our circumstances.

The following principles, being founded in reciprocity, appear perfectly just, and to offer no cause of complaint to any nation.

1st. Where a nation imposes high duties on our productions, or prohibits them altogether, it may be proper for us to do the same by theirs, first burthening or excluding those productions which they bring here, in competition with our own of the same kind; selecting next such manufactures as we take from them in greatest quantity, and which at the same time we could the soonest furnish to ourselves, or obtain from other countries; imposing on them duties, higher at first; but heavier and heavier afterwards, as other channels of supply open.—Such duties having the effect of indirect encouragement to domestic manufactures of the same kind, may induce the manufacturer to come himself into these states; where cheaper subsistence, equal laws, and a vent of his wares, free of duty, may insure him the highest profits from his skill and industry. And here it would be in the power of the state governments to co-operate essentially, by opening the resources of encouragement which are under their controul, extending them liberally to artists in those particular branches of manufacture, for which their soil, climate, population, and other circumstances have matured them and fostering the precious efforts and progress of houshold manufactures by some patronage suited to the nature of its objects, guided, by the local informations they possess and guarded against abuse by their presence and attentions. The oppressions on our agriculture in foreign ports would thus be made the occasion of relieving it from a dependence on the councils and conduct of others, and of promoting arts, manufactures, and population at home.

2d. When a nation refuses permission to our merchants and factors to reside within certain parts of their dominions, we may, if it should be tho't expedient, refuse residence to theirs in any and every part of ours, or modify their transactions.

3d. Where a nation refuses to receive in our vessels any productions but our own, we may refuse to receive, in theirs, any but their own productions. The first and second clauses of the bill reported by the committee, are well formed to effect this object.

4th. Where a nation refuses to consider any vessel as ours, which has not been built within our territories, we should refuse to consider as theirs, any vessel not built within their territories.

5th. Where a nation refuses to our vessels the carriage even of our own productions, to certain countries under their domination, we might refuse to theirs, of every description, the carriage of the same productions to the same countries. But as justice and good neighbourhood would dictate, that those who have no part in imposing the restriction on us, should not be the victims of measures adopted to defeat its effect, it may be proper to confine the restriction to vessels owned or navigated by any subjects of the same dominant power, other than the inhabitants of the country to which the said productions are to be carried. And to prevent all inconvenience to the said inhabitants, and to our own, by too sudden a check on the means of transportations, we may continue to admit the vessels marked for future exclusion, on an advanced tonnage, and for such length of time only, as may be supposed necessary to provide against that inconvenience.

The establishment of some of these principles by Great Britain, alone, has already lost us in our commerce with that country and its possessions, between eight and nine hundred vessels of near 40,000 tons burthen, according to statements from official materials, in which they have confidence—This involves a proportion loss of seamen, and ship wrights, and ship building, and is too serious a loss to admit forbearance of some effectual remedy.

It is true we must expect some inconvenience in practice, from the establishment of discriminating duties. But in this, as in many other cases, we are left to chuse between two evils. These inconveniences are nothing, when weighed against the loss wealth, and loss of force, which will follow our perseverance in the plan of indiscrimination. When once it shall be perceived that we are either in the system, or habit, of giving equal advantages to those who extinguish our commerce and navigation, by duties and prohibitions, as to those who treat both with liberality and justice, liberality and justice will be converted by all into duties and prohibitions. It is not to the moderation and justice of others, we are to trust for fair and equal access to market with our productions, or for our due share in the transportation of them; but to our own means of independence, and the firm will to use them. Nor do the inconveniences of discrimination merit consideration. Not one of the nations before mentioned; perhaps, not a commercial nation on earth, is without them. In our case, one distinction alone will suffice, that is to say, between nations who favor our productions and navigation, and those who do not favor them. One set of moderate duties, say the present duties, for the first, and a fixed advance on these, as to some articles, and prohibitions as to others, for the last.

Still it must be repeated that friendly arrangements are preferable with all who will come into them; and that we should carry into such arrangements all the liberality and spirit of accommodation, which the nature of the case will admit.

France has, of her own accord, proposed negociations for improving, by a new treaty on fair and equal principles, the commercial relations of the two countries. But her internal disturbances have hitherto prevented the prosecution of them to effect, though we have had repeated assurances of a continuance of the disposition.

Proposals of friendly arrangement have been made on our part, by the present government, to that of Great Britain, as the message states: but, being already on as good a footing in law, and a better in fact, than the most favored nation, they have not, as yet, discovered any disposition to have it meddled with.

We have no reason to conclude that friendly arrangements would be declined by the other nations, with whom we have such commercial intercourse as may render them important. In the mean while, it would rest with the wisdom of Congress to determine whether, as to those nations, they will not surcease exparte regulations, on the reasonable presumption that they will concur in doing whatever justice and moderation, dictate should be done.

TH. JEFFERSON.

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American Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.

Yesterday, Captain Culver, in a sloop belonging to this port, arrived at Reedy Island, from Havre de Grace. She is the vessel sent by our executive with dispatches asking the recall of Citizen Genet, and brings we understand, dispatches to our executive in return.

The arrival of this vessel enables us to lay before our readers the following very interesting letter.

HAVRE, November 2.

In my last of the 8th ult. I informed you of the general rising to crush the efforts of despotism at a blow, I now have to inform you of some of the effects of those vigorous measures.—The duke of York is made prisoner, and has been conducted to Lisle. It has been proposed in the convention to expose him in Paris to public view in an iron cage, in return for the treatment which one of our deputies at Toulon experienced from the English, and for the enormities committed in that city.

One hundred and thirty deputies have been arrested, several have been guillotined, and others are under trial.

Valenciennes, Quesnoy, and Conde are evacuated. Furnes, Nieuport, and Malines are taken. Ostend is bombarded, and the port of this city is to be filled up when taken.

Our 44,000 municipalities are equipping each a horseman completely accoutred. All our young men from 18 to 25 years of age are marching towards the frontier.

It is the intention of the national convention to make all the despots their enemies beg pardon and humbly sue for peace. The rebels in Vendee are exterminated; their leaders are taken. The army in that quarter march to Toulon, which must soon be retaken.

Lyons is taken and is now called the Freed City.

I believe that overtures are made for an offensive and defensive treaty with the United States of America.—I hope they will not be found backward in this business. Their existence as a republic depends on our success.

———

The following articles are received by the ship Washington arrived at New York, from Cork:

BRUSSELS, October 22.

The great and bloody battle which should have crowned all the former victories of the campaign, and from which we expected such brilliant success was fought on the 15th and 16th inst. unfortunately to the disadvantage of the combined armies.

You will have seen what the government has thought fit to tell the public in the official bulletins. But the facts you may be assured, are such as I have stated.

The loss of our army is 5000 men killed and wounded, among whom are 115 officers. The prince of Anhalt Kautheu, who commanded the dragoons of Cobourg, on the left, was struck down by a shot, and it is now known whether he fell dead or alive into the hands of the enemy.

The French attacked us in all points at once, with from 70,000 to 80,000 men, commanded by Gen. Jourdan; Gen. Dupont commanded the right. Levasseur and Bentahole, the two representatives of the people appeared [illegible] combatants, whom they animated with loud cry of exhortation to advance, and as loudly menaced, when they seemed to hesitate. Behind their first line, an immense number of women, without fear or disorder, supplied the soldiers with ammunition, distributed brandy among them, and carried away the wounded; such were the means by which they obtained a victory over our brave and veteran troops.

The English who came just as the battle was beginning, were not in a condition to display their accustomed valor and intrepidity. They were exhausted by the fatigues of a forced march of nine leagues. Their cavalry were so out of order, that they were unable to act.

The prince of Saxe Cobourg writes in strong terms of the danger to which Austrian Flanders is now exposed; that without a reinforcement of 50000 men at least, he cannot answer for maintaining his present position; that he expects to be attacked in a few days; and that the French have augmented their army of the north to 170,000 men. He complains of the Dutch and even of the English. The instant that troops arrive here they are sent to join the army; as are all the stores and ammunition, which arrive in quantities, almost incredible, from Holland.

———

Letters received here from Baltimore say, that the Captain of the vessel arrived from Amsterdam, assures that it was currently reported and believed at Amsterdam, when he left it, about the 20th of November, that five or six counties in England were in a state of insurrection.

Jan. 17. It was yesterday rumoured that Citizen Genet is recalled. We hear that the sloop arrived in the river with dispatches for government brings no letters of recall.

Pittſburgh, February 1.

The obſervations on the correſpondence of the miniſter of France with our executive, publiſhed in the laſt Gazette, diſcover a warmth of attachment to the French cauſe highly pleaſing to every man in this country. Perhaps the ſeverity of expreſſion applied to Genet, however ſupportable on a rigorous conſtruction of facts, may be greater than there is any neceſſity for uſing. Conſidering the induſtry and zeal with which every ſentiment, motion, and meaſure of our executive is ſupported and impreſſed by town meetings and addreſſes, from New-Hampſhire to Georgia, and all the oratory of *courtly* gazettes; there ſeems little reaſon to fear that their conduct will want either approbation or reſpect. To me the danger ſeems to be on the other ſide; that we ſhall forget the nature of their authority, and miſtake a proclamation for a law. What but this ſpirit could have magnified the appeal to the people into ſo formidable an offence. Silly as the obſervations ſhew the ſlander to have been, it was trumpeted all over the continent; and the addreſs would have been wanting in loyalty, which, with an approbation of the injunction of neutrality, did not reprobate the appeal.

I have no intention of entering into any lengthy or elaborate diſſertation, but only to make a few looſe remarks.

The diſputed article of the treaty is, to ſay the leaſt of it, ambiguouſly expreſſed. It is like what the lawyers call *a negative pregnant*, a denial implying a confirmation of the contrary aſſertion. And I have underſtood that ſome of high profeſſional rank explicitly aſſert, that Genet's conſtruction is right.

The treaty was made between France in proſperity and America in diſtreſs; what conſtruction of a doubtful article will France in diſtreſs expect from American in proſperity.

The ſtruggles of the two nations are in the ſame cauſe, liberty and right againſt tyranny and oppreſſion: a ſympathy might have been expected though at ſome expence.

If the article is now made clear, and Genet's conſtruction of it appears erroneous, this elucidation is the reſult of a nice and complex concatenation of arguments and compariſons. It ariſes not immediately and of courſe out of the words themſelves.

The miniſter of a nation whoſe exiſtence depends on the deſtruction of precedents is excuſeable if he miſtook the meaning of an article whoſe meaning precedents muſt, in a great degree, determine.

Any man is excuſeable who knowing Americans only in their war with Britain, ſhould conclude that it is their *principle* to ſacrifice intereſt to liberty.

One who plays for deep ſtakes ſeldom plays well. Great peril and great prudence hardly ever meet. All the world is combined againſt France.— The alternative before them is ſucceſs and liberty, or ſlavery and death. Gueſs, for ſome of you can, what muſt be their paſſions; and ſay, in ſuch paſſions is their conduct to be ſquared by the cool rules of diſcretion. Say is a miniſter, who ſeems warmed with all their enthuſiaſm, to be ſeverely ſcanned, if to ſave his own country, he endeavours to draw out all the advantages of the only friend it has on earth.

Did he bring this country into peril? Is there danger of war with Britain? Whoever conſiders the temper and connection of the two countries will ſay no. What is Britain to get by a war with America? She has tried and ſorely rues the experiment. If ſhe take our ſhips, or burn our towns, ſhe ruins her own merchants by deſtroying their goods; for they are in fact theirs till their debts are paid: Nor do I ſee the difference whether the ſhip belong to London or Philadelphia: the property is Britiſh, or the fund out of which the Britiſh debts muſt be paid. We can longer ho'd out to want their manufacture, than they to want our conſumption. They will ſtarve for want of bread, before we ſtarve for want of buckles.

If even our executive had ſanctioned Genet's conſtruction of the article, and permitted the equipment of privateers; what right had Britain or Spain to call this a breach of neutrality and a cauſe of war? Have they a right to expect neutrality *from* us, when they do not obſerve it *to* us? What! muſt we conſider thoſe nations as neutral, friendly, and impartial, who occupy our territories with an armed force, and ſupply our enemies with arms and ammunition? Suppoſing this not the act of thoſe governments, we had a right to expect a proclamation of neutrality, to reſtrain their ſubjects.

I hold it eſſential to our proſperity to preſerve the confidence, friendſhip, and attachment of France; and we ought to believe, that ſhe will never forgive a cold look, in a lowring hour. The ſucceſs of the French revolution is nearly connected with our ſucceſs. Some great and near example is neceſſary to bring the nations of Europe to common ſenſe, and convince them that a republic is not another word for anarchy. The language of courts now is, that there can be no government without a king. This is the prejudice of the old world, and prejudice never was ſubdued by reaſon. They muſt have an example, and an example among themſelves, of a republic happy and ſtrong. Britain will never be *friendly* to us, and her arming the Algerines againſt us is but one of the ordinary acts of her general and fixed policy. It is indeed ſomewhat more explicit than her uſual meaſures: and perhaps the gathering clouds of diſſention between us and France may, with our gentle ſubmiſſion, render any cloak for her enmity needleſs. But whatever be her conduct, her heart will always be againſt us. Britain may be at peace, but ſhe will never be our friend: a cold indifference will cover a ſettled rancour. Such alſo will be the ſpirit of Spain. Our proſperity is inconſiſtent with their power: they muſt keep us under, to prove to their own ſubjects, that there can be no proſperity but under a monarchy. For if ever they ſuffer their provinces to believe that a republican government is a happy and a good one; they are loſt to them.— Thus Britain and Spain are the *natural enemies* of America. But France is our *natural friend*. The ſyſtem of property in the Weſt Indies will render the principles of the French revolution unacceptable in their iſlands. It is probable that they will adhere to the cauſe of kings. If the French iſlands become provinces of Britain and Spain, though the principles of the French ſhould render it inconſiſtent to conquer, their intereſts will require them to detach, theſe provinces from Britain and Spain, in order to leſſen the power of their adverſaries, and open markets for their own trade. The French republic, if freed from its enemies and eſtabliſhed in power will, as they did to us, engage its protection to the provinces of Britain and Spain, if like us, they will declare themſelves independent, and lay their ports open to the whole world. The narrow and ſelfiſh commercial regulations of Britain and Spain will accelerate this event. Our *intereſt* is therefore cloſely combined with the ſucceſs of the French; and we ought now, when our countenance may be of ſome ſervice to them, endeavor to ſecure their friendſhip and affection.

It may be aſked what marks of friendſhip to France, or juſt reſentment to Britain ought America to ſhew? I would go this far. I would ſtrain the laſt nerve to pay the debt we owe to France, in this critical and glorious hour. I would ſend her in the way of commerce all the proviſions which we can ſpare. I would tell Britain that we *will* navigate the ocean as free ſtates, and enter the ports of France with every article allowed by the law of nations. I would tell Britain that ſhe muſt call in the dogs of war which ſhe has let looſe upon us. I would tell her that ſhe muſt ſurrender that country, which is ours by treaty. Till ſhe comply with theſe dictates, I would receive none of her manufactures. If this failed I would go and take by force thoſe forts withheld by injuſtice. If we dare not do theſe things, what is our ſovereignty and independence, but a name.

Waſhington, 24th January, 1794.

According to the new French callender their year begins on the 21ſt of September, the day that the ſun croſſes the line, and alſo the birth day of their republic. The year is divided into twelve months, each of thirty days, leaving five days and odd hours belonging to no month.— The months are divided, each into three decads, of ten days, making every tenth day a day of reſt.

. *A meeting of the Pittſburgh Fire Company is to be held this evening at the Indian Queen, in Front Street.— The members are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance.*

February 1, 1794.

The members of the Mechanical Society of Pittſburgh, are requeſted to attend their monthly meeting on Monday evening next, at the uſual place.

January 31, 1794.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 29, 1794.

A Gunſmith wanted to go to Fort Franklin, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply to ISAAC GREGG, Pittſburgh.

NOTICE

IS *hereby to thoſe who ſtand indebted to the ſubſcriber, before the commencement of the company of Campbell & Langly, of the town of Waſhington, by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to pay the ſame to Mr. James Langly, merchant, of the town of Waſhington, on or before the firſt day of March next, otherwiſe they will be ſued. Alſo thoſe who ſtand indebted to Meſſrs. Campbells, of the town of Greenſburgh, to come in on the aforeſaid time, and make payment, otherwiſe they will be ſued.*

There are at this time opened at the aforeſaid ſtores, a neat and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell low for Caſh or country produce.

TERENCE CAMPBELL.

Greenſburgh, Jan. 23, 1794.

WILLIAM HERD,

HAS juſt received from Baltimore, and is opening for ſale at his ſtore, on the weſt ſide of the Monongahela oppoſite this place, a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for caſh, broken ſilver, or country produce.

January 8, 1794.

ALL *perſons indebted to the eſtate of Major George McCully, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to render their accounts, properly atteſted, to Nathaniel Iriſh, before the firſt day of April next.*

ANN McCULLY, Adminiſtratrix
NAT. IRISH, }
DUNNING McNAIR } Adminiſtrs.
Pittſburgh, January 4, 1794.

FOR SALE,

By the Printer hereof.

A SMALL aſſortment of STATIONARY, conſiſting of Bibles, Pſalm Books, Spelling Books, Blank Books, &c. which he will diſpoſe of on a ſmall advance on coſt and carriage, to any perſon that will purchaſe the whole.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 31, 1794.

To the Public.

I Hope they will excuſe my troubling them once more with a ſhort anſwer to Mr. Gardner's laſt ſtatement of what he calls facts. So far he is right that I had the books for ſome time after the diſſolution of the partnerſhip, for this reaſon, he at that time had no ſettled home, and was obliged to be on his keeping for certain miſdemeanors, to indelicate to be inſerted in the public papers—for the truth of the remainder part of his ſpeech (as I wiſh none to believe me more than him without an indifferent proof) I will refer to the court of Waſhington, where the facts were brought to their proper colour.

Alſo, I think it a duty incumbent on me, to let my former cuſtomers and friends know that there is no ſuch thing as a ſtore opening at the place he ſpoke of in the public papers.

JAMES McCALL.

January 7, 1794.

THE REVENGE.

TO fair LOUISA with delight
I read aloud the heav'nly line
"Let no offence Revenge excite,—
"Forgive—forgiveneſs is divine."

The pious maid remov'd the book
Without one diſbelieving word,
Yet, with a ſoft perſuaſive look,
Aſſented not to what ſhe heard.

I ſeiz'd the beauteous charmer's hand
And claſp'd her to my glowing breaſt;
I found my flame by rapture fann'd
And on her lips a kiſs impreſs'd.

Louiſa ſweetly rais'd that cheek
Which bluſhes, like the morning, veil'd;
In anger twice ſhe tried to ſpeak
And twice in ſweet confuſion fail'd.

At length reſolv'd the fair one ſtrove
To play the ſly aſſaſſin's part,
And, fluſh'd with all the charms of love,
Revengeful ſmil'd me to the heart!

ANECDOTE.

THREE *young lawyers riding from Bedford court, acroſs the Allegheny mountain, obſerved an old Dutch woman riding before them, with a leg on each ſide of a dull horſe, whoſe ſides ſhe was pelting ſeverely with her heels,—ſaid one of them one of them to the other "I'll ride up and have ſome fun with her," and on riding up, obſerved, to the woman, that her ſteed was very lazy; "Yes, pezure; replied the old woman, he is juſt like the lawyers; he will take a fee on both ſides, and do very little after all."*